BARRIERBOSS

INSTALLATION, CUTTING & CARE

Corrugated Metal Privacy Fence Panels with Hog Wire Topper

Setting & Fitting Guide

This hybrid panel pairs solid 26-gauge corrugated steel below for full privacy with a heavy 6-gauge hot-dipped, heavily galvanized hog wire topper above for airflow and style, perfect for backyards, patios, and pool areas. The hog wire is color-matched to your panel for a seamless look. Framed in pre-finished Pressure Treated lumber or Western Red Cedar, both resistant to warping. Heights 4' to 8' (all 8' wide), in UV-resistant Black, Brown, Grey, Corten Steel, or Cream.

This product

Sizes	4' x 8' · 5' x 8' · 6' x 8' · 7' x 8' · 8' x 8'
Colours	Midnight Black · Coffee Brown · Coastal Gray · Corten Steel · Cream · Galvalume (Silver)
Options	Pressure Treated (Ready to Install) · Western Red Cedar (Ready to Install)
Configurations	60
Example SKU	MFT-4x8-BK-PT

Receiving and handling

- Your panels arrive as finished welded units with **sealed edges** — the wire is galvanized after welding and then dip-coated, so the perimeter is already protected. There is no raw cut edge to dress on arrival.
- **Carry panels on edge, two people, one at each end.** They are rigid and heavy; carrying flat lets the middle flex and can rack the weld pattern.
- Do not drag a panel across another panel or across concrete. The finish is tough but it is not a skid plate, and a dragged corner is the one place rust starts.
- Stand panels against a wall or lay them on timber battens off the ground while you work. Left flat on wet ground, the underside sits in water.

What you will need

- Post hole digger or auger
- Tape measure and string line
- Level
- Drill with metal bits
- Concrete mix
- Work gloves

Working out your posts

Post length	Panel height + 3 ft, rounded up to the stocked ladder — 6 ft, 9 ft or 12 ft.
How many	One post per section, plus one end post to close each run, plus one more for every gate.
Hole depth	About 3 ft for a 6 ft fence. Go deeper if your local frost line requires it — check your municipality.
Concrete	Fill while holding spacing and alignment. Brace the posts and let the concrete cure 24–48 hours before hanging anything.

Specific to this product

Pressure-treated frame	Kiln-dried before treatment, so it is stable and will not shrink away from its fixings the way green lumber does. Pre-drill before you screw near an end to avoid splitting.
Western Red Cedar frame	Cedar is softer than treated pine — pre-drill every fixing and do not overdrive. Use stainless or hot-dip galvanized fasteners only; plain steel reacts with cedar tannins and will bleed black streaks down the frame.
Corten will stain what sits under it	Weathering steel sheds rust-coloured runoff for its first season while the patina stabilises. Do not install directly above pale paving, render or decking you care about without a drip edge or a sacrificial gravel strip.
Going tall (7' x 8' · 8' x 8')	A taller panel is a bigger sail. Increase post depth beyond the 3 ft baseline, and consider a wider hole and more concrete on any exposed or windy run. Post length is still panel height plus 3 ft — a 8 ft panel needs a 12 ft post from the ladder.

Installing this product

1. **Work out the count first**
   One post per section, plus one end post to close the run, plus one per gate. Ordering by section alone always leaves you one short.
2. **Pick the length**
   Post length is panel height plus 3 ft, rounded up to 6, 9 or 12 ft. A 6 ft fence takes a 9 ft post.
3. **Dig and set**
   Roughly 3 ft deep for a 6 ft fence, deeper at the frost line. Plumb to the string line, concrete, brace, cure 24–48 hours.

4 **Fit track and channel**

Fasten U-channel to the inside face through the pre-drilled holes. Check both sides are plumb and the spacing matches your panel before fixing the second one.

5 **Finish**

Fit caps and toppers last, once the run is square and the concrete has fully cured.

Before you call it done

- Every bolt fully tightened.
- Panels snug in their channels with no rattle.
- Frame square, plumb and level.
- Consistent reveal between panel and post along the whole run.

Cutting, drilling and sealing

Panels and sheets leave the factory with their edges finished. Cutting or drilling breaks that seal and exposes bare steel, so how you make the cut — and what you do to it afterwards — decides whether the new edge lasts as long as the rest of the panel.

DO

- **Cut cold.** Tin snips, a nibbler, or a circular saw fitted with a fine-tooth carbide metal-cutting blade. These shear the steel without heating it.
- **Cut with the finished face down** when using a saw, so the burr forms on the back and the visible face stays clean.
- **Support the sheet close to the cut** so it cannot flex and distort the profile.
- **Drill, do not punch.** Use a sharp metal bit at moderate speed and deburr the hole afterwards.

NEVER

- **Never an abrasive wheel, chop saw or angle grinder with a cutting disc.** The heat burns the zinc and paint back from the edge — rust will start at that cut and travel.
- **Never cut over other panels.** Hot filings land on the finish and embed, and every one becomes a rust freckle.
- **Never leave swarf on a panel.** Sweep filings off immediately, before they sit in dew overnight.

SEALING THE CUT EDGE

Galvanized / dip-coated steel and wire	Touch the cut edge with a zinc-rich cold-galvanizing compound. The galvanizing protects a small exposed edge sacrificially, but a cut end or a snipped wire deserves the touch-up.
HDP-painted panels and sheet	Deburr, then apply matched touch-up paint to the cut edge. Two thin coats beat one thick one.
Corten weathering steel	Leave it. Corten is designed to rust to a stable protective patina — a cut edge simply joins in. Do not seal or paint it.
316 stainless	Deburr and clean. Avoid contaminating it with carbon-steel filings from another cut — that is what causes surface rust spotting on stainless.

> Cut edges that are burnt or left bare are the most common cause of early edge rust, and damage from improper cutting is not a finish defect.

Maintenance and upkeep

These systems are built to be left alone. The upkeep below is what keeps the finish warranty intact — it is not a chore list.

Twice a year	Rinse with a hose. Where road salt, coastal spray or livestock is involved, rinse more often — salt left sitting is what shortens a coated finish.
Cleaning	Mild soap and water with a soft brush or cloth. Rinse it off. Never a pressure washer at close range, never an abrasive pad, never a solvent or bleach-based cleaner — all of them cut the finish.
Scratches	Touch up promptly with matched paint or, on galvanized, a zinc-rich compound. A scratch left through a winter becomes an edge rust line.
Fixings	Check bolts and fasteners after the first season and every couple of years after. Ground movement and thermal cycling loosen hardware; a loose panel wears at its contact points.
Vegetation	Keep soil, mulch and dense planting off the panel base. Constant damp against steel is the one condition that beats any coating.
Corten weathering steel	Leave it entirely alone. The patina IS the protection and it takes months to stabilise. Do not seal, paint or scrub it. Expect rust-coloured runoff during the first season — keep it off pale paving and render.
Western Red Cedar frame	Cedar is the one part that genuinely needs attention. Re-apply an oil-based penetrating stain every 2–3 years, or let it silver naturally — both are fine, but an unfinished cedar frame will weather faster than the steel it holds.
Pressure-treated frame	Kiln-dried before treatment, so it is stable. Stain or seal if you want the colour held; leave it if you do not mind it greying.

Warranty

BarrierBoss warranties are set **by component**, not by product:

COMPONENT	TERM
Steel, wire and factory finish	40-Year Warranty

> **Installation is the installer's responsibility.** Concrete, hole diameter and depth, frost-line allowance, and setting panels square, plumb and level are down to the installer. Damage from improper installation or from cutting with an abrasive wheel is not covered.
